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ZEPPELEN BUILT FOR 7200-MILE NONSTOP FLIGHT

Airship Uses "Fuel Gas" With Same Specific Weight as Air—Carries 20 People

SPAIN TO USE CRAFT IN ARGENTINE TRIPS

Strength of Duralumin, Used in Structure, Has Been Increased by 20 Per Cent

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger.—The new Zeppelin airship will be ready to start in May. It was not built primarily for commercial use, but for the ideal purpose of proving the benefit to the world of lighter-than-air craft. Ernst Lehman, the right-hand man of Dr. Eckener, who assisted the pilot on the flight of the Los Angeles to the United States, and who will act as one of the navigating officers in the first flight of the new airship, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

For this purpose, it is constructed in such a way that it can make a non-stop flight of 12,000 kilometers (7200 miles), which is naturally at the expense of accommodation, the ship only having room for 20 passengers. In this respect it differs from the British Vickers ship, which has room for 100 passengers but can only fly 5000 kilometers. Thus when the new airship is ready it will make several long non-stop flights that could take it around the world, with only about three landings on the way, provided the landing conditions are appropriate.

The airship will then be loaned to Spain for nine months out of twelve each year, as that country intends to try it out in the Spain-Argentine service over a distance of 10,000 kilometers.

Two outstanding features are that it uses special gas instead of gasoline as fuel, and that by a special process recently developed the strength of duralumin, the metal used for the structure, has been increased by 20 per cent.

The new "fuel gas" has the same specific weight as air, therefore is considerably lighter than gasoline. Moreover, no hydrogen gas need be let off when the fuel is used up, as the airship does not become lighter. This is important in view of the fact

that the airship costs 4,500,000 marks, more than half of which has been obtained by voluntary contributions.

FARM BOY FIRST, GIRL WINS 38TH MEDAL, IN PRIZE ESSAY AWARDS

CHICAGO (AP)—Charles Goodwin, 19-year-old farm boy of Guilford, N.Y., is announced as winner of the National Essay Contest, promoted by the Juvenile Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation's official magazine, the Bureau Farmer.

Dorothy Chapin, 17, Ludlow, Mass., won second place. The gold medal she will receive will be added to her collection of 37 other medals and ribbons won at various agricultural contests. Miss Goodwin will be given a set of silverware.

Third place, with a silver medal, was awarded Joia Pierce, Audubon, Ia., state club of the Iowa Farm Girls 4-H Club; Loren Hoback, Green Forest, Ark., fourth place winner, will receive a bronze medal.

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Survey Questions Whether Too Much Is Being Spent on the Highways

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—In a taxation survey intended to assemble facts for the United States Chamber of Commerce and its special national tax committee of which Felix M. McWhirter, president People's State Bank of Indianapolis, is head, the chamber's finance division reports that decreases in federal taxation since the war have been more than offset by increases in state and local taxes; that the total volume of taxes, consequently, shows no reduction but rather an increase; that estimates indicate taxation is advancing as fast or faster than national income, and finally, that real property in many cases bears an unfair tax load, which would cause the basis of state taxation to be widened to remove this inequality.

Among those given credit for the campaign to put the brakes of economy on state and local taxation is Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the federal budget, who as much as any one man, after President Coolidge, has sought economy in national expenditures.

Recently he has urged the Associated Industries in St. Louis, General Lord told his office, county and state expenditures have accelerated their increase since the decline in the pace of federal expenditures. He pointed toward a policy of budgeting in these territories to effect similar economies for local taxpayers to those secured by the National Government. General Lord raised the same issue before the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and before the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, at Columbus.

Repeat Familiar Arguments

It is reported that American soundings at London, Paris and Rome show the formula which will bind the contractors until the pact is broken by one of them, whereupon everybody would be released. Doubtless such a solution would not possess great practical value for security, but it would conserve the merits of the Kellogg proposal.

Nation Sets Example

"The Federal Government," he said, "has decreased its costs by one-half in the last century liberal education's progress in the United States will be found in a vast simplification of policies and a ruthless scrapping of 95 per cent of the present methodology of education, predicted Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, in an address before the thirty-third annual meeting of the North Central Association of Colleges and secondary schools here.

The nation must be "de-institutionalized," declared Dr. Frank. The major fruitage most needed from liberal education is the habit of thought that makes a person understand difficult situations in life and teaches how to get the truth as needed, he continued.

"Perhaps no other tax is so cheer-

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DROP 'RED TAPE' IN EDUCATION, URGES DR. FRANK

Hope for Liberal Training Lies in "De-Institutionalizing" Work, He Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—During the next half century liberal education's progress in the United States will be found in a vast simplification of policies and a ruthless scrapping of 95 per cent of the present methodology of education, predicted Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, in an address before the thirty-third annual meeting of the North Central Association of Colleges and secondary schools here.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

GOLD SEIZURE IS PROTESTED

Soviet State Bank President Denies French Claim on Two Grounds

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW.—"The attempt to seize the gold which the State Bank sent to the United States is quite obviously an effort not only to injure but completely to break up Soviet-American economic relations," declares the official organ Izvestia, commenting on the suit of the French National Bank claiming possession of the Soviet gold recently shipped to America which the French Ambassador at Washington, Paul Clément, supported through a diplomatic note, must have an unfavorable influence on pending Soviet-French negotiations.

While America became better and better instruments for giving out the "language of knowledge" for research and for intelligent training in the matter of professions, they are steadily becoming less effective instruments for the liberal education on which other development, ultimately must depend for stability, he said.

Orientation courses at the beginning of college and summary courses before graduation are, after all, artificial, he asserted, and expressed a belief that liberal education, floundering now in a sea of the complexities will find a renaissance of reality only through some revolutionary movement. The objective will be to make an intelligent citizen of the world.

Liberated education today is enmeshed in its own red tape, Dr. Frank charged, and it must be emancipated from enslavement to its machinery.

Stolen Army Target Recovered From Air

Elli Chases Hawaiian Who Returns Cloth to Spot Where He Found It

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—There is a Hawaiian who is still wondering why the big piece of cloth that fell out of the air beside him precipitated such a lively chain of events in his home.

Now it happened, according to the report carried in the Air Corps News Letter just issued by the Office chief of air corps, War Department, that Capt. Lowell H. Smith, erstwhile leader of the army's world flight, was returning from low target gunnery practice and was flying alongside the target ship. The target became separated from the plane and fluttered down.

The native grabbed the cloth, mounted his horse and started down the road.

Captain Smith gave chase. He fired his Browning machine gun into the air. The Hawaiian took the hint, about faced, and hurriedly returned the target to the exact spot from which he had plucked it, while Captain Smith cruised overhead. After a few gentle pats, the Hawaiian left the target and made off.

EDEN'S SEIZE CHAILAPIN HOME

Vladimir, Rus. (AP)—The summer residence of Feodor Chailapin, in this Province, which was recently confiscated from the famous Russian basso by the Soviet authorities, has been converted into a home for Red

FRANCE VEERS ROUND TOWARD ANTI-WAR PACT

Kellogg Proposal Is Likely to Prove Acceptable to Members of League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Authoritative assurance is given that officials at the Quai d'Orsay are recasting the French reply to Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, which should be ready early next week. A provisional draft had already been made, but Aristide Briand and Philippe Berthelot were called to Geneva and their exchange of ideas with Sir Austen Chamberlain and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who appear to favor the American proposal, has produced a certain change of attitude. It is obvious that France cannot afford to be left alone in its opposition.

It is announced that the "Kellogg proposition, with certain limitations, and according to a formula yet to be worked out, will probably prove acceptable to the states who are members of the League of Nations without losing the obligations toward the League. For while one can imagine a formula which might bind the contractors until the pact is broken by one of them, whereupon everybody would be released.

Hoover's Popularity Grows

Mr. Scott, chairman of the Connecticut engineers, who have organized in New Haven, Bridgeport, Bristol, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, Norwich, South Norwalk, Stamford and Waterbury, said the aim of the national organization is to follow a government of democratic ideas, courageously rose to make a statement explaining to the House and the nation the reasons which compelled him to vote against the bill which he considered was against the Italian Constitution still in force.

National Representation

"The method, however," he continued, "proposed for the formation of a new Chamber cannot, in my view, constitute real proper national representation. In order that the Assembly can represent the Nation, it is necessary that its members should be chosen in liberty by the electors in the electoral college, as Article 39 of the Constitution prescribes. Every power of choice is, on the contrary, now excluded because, according to the present law, only one list can be submitted to the electorate. This law, which, leaving the choice of deputies in the hands of the Fascist Grand Council excludes the Chamber and other organs of representative character, is still in force."

William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover-for-President Committee, made public statement containing figures on prospective Hoover delegates, which gives the Secretary of

ENGINEERS FORM NATIONAL BODY TO BACK HOOVER

Campaign to Be Carried Into Every State to Promote Candidacy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—More than 100,000 engineers, representing every branch of the profession, have been organized to promote the candidacy of Herbert Hoover, according to an announcement just made here by the Engineers' National Committee of the Hoover-for-President Committee. The engineers' campaign will be conducted simultaneously in 21 cities from coast to coast by some of the most prominent men in the profession, the statement says.

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Opposed to Fascism

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME.—The absence of an opposition press in Italy prevented those who are opposed to the Fascist regime to give their views on the parliamentary reform recently approved by the Fascist Grand Council and the Cabinet. Yesterday afternoon, however, when the draft bill on electoral reform came up for discussion before the Fascist Chamber of Deputies, Giovanni Giolitti, the veteran ex-Premier who still proposes to follow a government of democratic ideas, courageously rose to make a statement explaining to the House and the nation the reasons which compelled him to vote against the bill which he considered was against the Italian Constitution still in force.

Opposed to Fascism

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROMA.—Sir Giovanni Giolitti, who spoke in the Chamber of Deputies, succeeded in reading a carefully prepared statement. "With the presentation of the draft bill under discussion, the Government has recognized that a great civil country such as Italy should have among its constitutional organs state national representation.

National Representation

"The method, however," he continued, "proposed for the formation of a new Chamber cannot, in my view, constitute real proper national representation. In order that the Assembly can represent the Nation, it is necessary that its members should be chosen in liberty by the electors in the electoral college, as Article 39 of the Constitution prescribes. Every power of choice is, on the contrary, now excluded because, according to the present law, only one list can be submitted to the electorate. This law, which, leaving the choice of deputies in the hands of the Fascist Grand Council excludes the Chamber and other organs of representative character, is still in force."

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ference on the status of Tangier, left here yesterday and expected to start negotiations with the French, Italian and Spanish experts early next week. No surprise is expressed in diplomatic circles at the United States' notification that it makes "full reservation of its position" in Tangier.

To the question why, in the circumstances, was not the United States invited to participate in the conference, the answer is given in Downing Street that the United States expressly stated when signing the act of Algiers in 1906 that "it assumes no obligation or responsibility as to the measures which may be necessary for the enforcement of said regulations and declarations."

TAX REDUCTION MISCONCEPTION

(Continued from Page 1)

fully and uncomplainingly paid as this one," the report says.

Increase in state expenditures from 1912 to 1926, the survey shows, is 517 per cent. Making allowance for depreciated value of the dollar, the percentage is 210. Schools and highways are the two largest expenditures, the latter showing the greatest relative increase.

So wide is the diversity of administration between states and so heterogeneous are the agencies at work within them, that in extreme cases opportunities for corruption are not lacking, and "economy and efficiency are practically precluded. In many states, matters of state range all the way from Illinois, which has been buying "probably the most thoroughly worked out system of budgetary practice of any state in the Union," down to Rhode Island, which "has practically no budgetary procedure at all—so that term is ordinarily used—expenditures being determined by the usual committees of the Legislature."

Questions Highway Policy

The investigators ask whether states are not proceeding too fast with road improvement. Bond issues which throw the cost of highways on the future are particularly responsible for the great increases.

"Probably no other subject in the field of state taxation," the report states, "offers an equal opportunity for immediate and constructive achievement as a campaign looking to the elimination of taxation of intangible property (stocks, etc.) or nonresidents abroad."

The amount of property exempted from taxation because it is devoted to civil or philanthropic enterprises is enormous, as shown by the report to the Chamber. While not quarreling with the purpose behind this tax exemption, the report states "there has undoubtedly been much abuse of the privilege." More than 23 per cent of the real property of New York State is now tax exempt, throwing an additional burden on other taxpayers.

EASTERN RAIL LINES CONFER ON MERGER

NEW YORK (AP)—Executives of the four eastern trunk line railroads, in the seventh of a series of meetings here Friday, failed to reach a definite settlement of merger controversy. As in previous sessions, strictest secrecy was maintained, and sole announcement was to the effect that "no announcement will be made."

It had been reported that L. F. Lores would announce a decision to accept the chairmanship of the Nickel Plate in exchange for surrender of his fifth trunk line program. Interests which have been sponsoring his cause, including the Pennsylvania and its banking connections, are reputed to have conceded that the fifth trunk line cannot be made feasible.

J. P. MORGAN STARTS CRUISE
NEW YORK (AP)—J. P. Morgan sailed Saturday on the liner Olympic for England. He said he was on his way to the Mediterranean to join a party of friends on his yacht, Corsair, for a pleasure cruise, after which the yacht will return to the United States.

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HUGE COMBINE IS OUTLINED IN RADIO AND CABLE

Marconi and Eastern Concern Plan Merger of \$250,000,000

By WILHELMUS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A lively debate in the House of Commons next week over the threatened "monopoly" as an outgrowth of the proposed \$250,000,000 merger of the Eastern Cable and the Marconi beam wireless interests now looms up as a certainty. The report that the holding company is prepared to make a cash offer to the British and Dominion Government for their interests in cables and wireless, if accepted, would not only give the already formidable Eastern Company and its subsidiaries a more powerful control of communications in the Near and Far East, Australia and Africa, but possibly enable it to enter the United States and Canada in competition with the Western Union, the Postal and Radio Corporation of America.

The Eastern is already in competition with All America Cables in South America. Before the British Government bought the old, direct United States cable from the Western Union, the latter company operated a cable from England to Rye Beach, New York, via Halifax. If the Rye Beach cable was included in the British purchase, the way is easy for the invasion of the American field, and the restoration of the competition which existed prior to the absorption of the Anglo-American and direct United States cables by the Western Union some years ago.

No Third Party Holding

The fact that the tentative new corporation's constitution contains no provision for a third party holding shares, suggests that the combine does not contemplate the continuation of government ownership control. The heavy annual deficit suffered in the past by the British Post Office through the cables and wireless services, is undoubtedly being given serious consideration by the imperial wireless and cable conference which has been in session in London since mid-January. Indeed an integral part of the agreement between the Marconi and cable companies is that a combine to absorb them shall also take over the wireless and cable systems of the General Post Office, so that the British Government enterprise in external communications shall cease.

In America, Congress has enacted directly a piece of legislation stipulating that there can be no co-operation or relationship between the cables and the radio. The result is that we have disintegrated our own situation in communications."

The legislation preventing co-operation of radio and cable companies places the United States in virtually a dependent position, Mr. Young added.

The same sort of situation, Mr. Young said, exists in the rubber field. The industry, without the desire to protect itself, has declared, because it has been disintegrated by law to such an extent that it is unable to protect itself in the world market.

The Florida Times-Union
Established 1889

the country of the benefits according from the beam system.

A Liberal member will ask whether it is proposed to hand over to a private enterprise the wireless and external cable systems of the General Post Office. Lieut.-Col. Cecil John Malone, a Laborite, will ask for practically the same information. C. G. Ammon, Laborite, Camberwell, has a question for Tuesday as to whether the companies have any understanding with the Post Office in regard to the future beam system, and W. J. Baker, Laborite, Bristol, wants to know if the cable companies have sought government assistance.

These interrogations can only be answered by the imperial wireless and cable conference from Great Britain, India and the dominions, little of whose secret deliberations at Whitehall during the last two months has so far been vouchsafed to the public. The Daily Herald's parliamentary correspondent says: "Any attempt on the part of the Government to transfer the Post Office cable and wireless service to private promoters would immediately raise such a storm as the House has not known for a long time. Nor would the indignation be confined to the Labor Party." Members of all parties in the meanwhile are watching closely for any developments that may follow the merger.

CABLES-RADIO LINK FAVERED

Federal Laws Disintegrating Communications System, Owen D. Young Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Disintegration" of American communication facilities is resulting from federal legislation, it was charged by Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, in an address just given before a conference of the Industrial Commission of the National Civic Federation here.

Mr. Young revealed that the proposed combined interests of wireless and cable companies of Great Britain was being studied by the major communications of electric companies in the United States.

"I have just come from a meeting of the Radio Corporation Board where it was reported that the English Government, fearing the domination of the American radio group, has practically coerced the interests in England to combine cables with radio in order that the English domination of communications may continue," Mr. Young declared.

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SOVIET SCHEME TO DISARM SEEN AS FANTASTIC

Reduction of Armaments Urged by Germany-Security Committee's Resolutions

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GENEVA.—The speech made by the Russian delegate before the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, calling for immediate disarmament, was listened to in complete silence. The truculent tone in which it was delivered evidently offended the members who consider the Soviet scheme fantastic and impossible. He made one good point when he touched on the difficulty of defining an aggressive war, and his criticism of the security pact as aimed at third parties brought up Nicholas Politis, who pointed out that in pacts of non-aggression and mutual assurance like that of Locarno, the contracting parties could only call on one another for assistance in the event of reciprocal aggression. Therefore, they were in a sense military alliances, but strictly in accordance with the spirit of the covenant of the League.

"All-in" Arbitration

At the same time Mr. Politis maintained that the draft treaties presented to the Security Committee did not meet the demand of certain countries for security, for he believes that the only solution was to be found in the "all-in" compulsory arbitration.

After a few remarks from Count von Bernstorff stressing once more the German view as to the importance of the reduction of armaments for the security of nations, the commission accepted the resolutions of the Security Committee and adjourned till Monday. The most important part of the commission's work is now finished. There remains the consideration of the Russian proposal which, however, is likely to be rejected at one sitting, and as there seems no general desire to discuss the draft convention on disarmament the work of the Preparatory Commission will not, it is thought, last beyond the end of next week.

American Viewpoint

The Commission would of course wait the arrival of Admiral Jones if he desires to make any statement as to the views of his Government. America's offer to enter into a general treaty for the renunciation of war is regarded as addressed to the League of Nations collectively.

Whether it will be possible for the League to make a joint reply or not, it is felt that each member of the League should give it most serious consideration, for apart from any future action taken by the League, which is not regarded as possible, it is realized that its appearance on the international stage at this juncture as a guarantor of peace is an event of first class importance. How these can plan for the prohibition of war is turned to the best advantage.

How to Utilize American Plan

Nothing must be done to cool down America on this question is the feeling here, but men who turn with relief to it as an escape from the long barren discussions on security and disarmament are still puzzled to know how to put it to practical use. So set are the majority of nations here on practical results and clearcut formulas for the definition of aggression that they do not see how a treaty for the renunciation of war is in itself to further the cause of peace. The fact is it is felt that Europe has

The fact is that Europe, it is felt has not yet reached the stage in which it considers war impossible; on the contrary it cannot escape from the idea that war is a legitimate means of settling disputes, although everything must be done to prevent it for it is realized it is disastrous to everyone.

Europe's "Practical Outlook"

This difference between the idealistic viewpoint of America and the more practical outlook of Europe affords the real explanation of the controversy concerning aggressive war. But so strong is the general determination that everything should be done to enlist the help and sympathy of the United States in the great work of organizing peace that there is little doubt that the gap between the two viewpoints will be closed by members of the League dropping their scruples about the necessity for a definition of aggressive war.

In the meantime those nations like Great Britain, Italy, Germany and Japan, which are not in favor of compulsory arbitration for political questions, are naturally pleased with the American conclusions on this point. The British are particularly gratified because their representatives, Lord Cuschendun, recently drew a sharp distinction between the functions of arbitration and conciliation, reserving the first for purely justifiable questions.

Moreover, since the other nations, owing to British opposition to the arbitration of political disputes are now coming round to the view that nothing is to be gained by insisting on "all-in" arbitration, the long-drawn-out controversy on this question seems approaching a close. Nor does there seem any answer to the American argument that since 17 American republican League members are prepared to enter into a treaty of mutual renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, there should be no objection to the other states doing the same. In short the auguries for the success of the American plan are more hopeful than they have ever been.

IBN SAUD CHECKS RAID BY TRIBESMEN INTO STATE OF IRAK

BAGDAD (AP)—News received here states that the intervention of Ibn Saud, King of Nejd and Hejaz, prevented a raid by Akhwan tribesmen into the neighboring state of Irak, which is under British mandate.

Learning that the leader of a powerful tribe had started with the intention of attacking the Irak frontier, Ibn Saud sent a special messenger and induced the leader to abandon the venture.

LONDON (AP)—Bardad dispatches saying that Ibn Saud had prevented a raid by a tribal leader on the Irak frontier are interpreted here as disposing of recent reports that Ibn Saud was supporting the raiders and had declared war on Irak, Transjordan and Kuwait, all under British mandate.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS SHOWN FOR NATION

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON.—Employment in the Nation increased during February, according to an announcement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. During the month employment in manufactures rose 1.5 per cent and payroll totals increased 4.6 per cent.

The weighted index of employment for February is 85.5, compared with 84.2 for January, and 91.0 for February, 1927. Notable increases in employment were 9.5 per cent in automobiles, 3.8 in iron and steels, 1.8 in fertilizer, 1.8 in stoves, 4.1 in tires.

Information Kept From Public

"The loophole in the law was there," he asked, "and the Democratic treasurer suggested to the Re-

Party Campaign Gifts Hidden Through Loophole in the Law

Democratic and Republican Treasurers Had Compact in 1923 Not to Report Contributions, Witnesses Testify in Teapot Dome Oil Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—A loophole in the law big enough for both national political parties to drive through with an entire year's campaign contributions unreported was exposed to the senatorial oil investigating committee.

The existence of ambiguity in the federal requirement for filing campaign results and expenditures was known to the committee, that both Republicans and Democrats had taken advantage of it in 1923, as charged in the testimony, had been unsuspected. The law was interpreted to demand reports only in campaign years.

W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Ia., then Democratic treasurer, was pictured as having told Fred W. Upham, Republican treasurer, that he was not going to report the Democratic contributions for 1923, and Mr. Upham decided to follow the same course.

As interpreted by one of the witnesses, Mr. Upham's confidential clerk, it was a virtual agreement, and members of the senatorial committee regarded it.

Large Contributions Expected

The reason attributed to the Democratic treasurer was that his party had a big deficit, as had the Republican Party, and that he expected to clean it up by obtaining a few large contributions, for which he wished no publicity. The Republican Party deficit at that time was estimated by another witness as somewhere between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

The year 1923 was the year of the distribution of the Sinclair Liberty Bonds in exchange for dummy contributions to the Republican Party, search for which brought the Senate investigation here. After this development, Mr. Marsh was summoned to appear before the committee in Washington next Wednesday. He replied at once to the testimony regarding his reported conversation with Mr. Upham by giving a statement.

The witness who testified of the collaboration of the two party treasurers were Irl G. Hipsley, Mr. Upham's chief secretary, and A. V. Leonard, who served him in a confidential capacity. Mr. Hipsley said it was he who made up Mr. Upham's reports as party treasurer which were filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Friendly With Mr. Upham

He stated that Mr. Marsh and Mr. Upham were good friends and that occasionally when Mr. Marsh passed through the city he stopped to pay Mr. Upham a visit or telephoned him. Mr. Upham mentioned to him several times, the witness said, that Mr. Marsh was not planning to make a 1923 report.

"The way the law was then," said Mr. Hipsley, "was that when two or more members of Congress or a President is elected the treasurer of the national committee shall file with the chairman of the House of Representatives a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures. After the close of the 1922 campaign the last report closed the treasurer's records and they would not be opened officially again until some state had a primary; in other words there was a gap there, and that covered the year 1923."

Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who is here with Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, conducting the hearings, interposed a question.

Information Kept From Public

"The loophole in the law was there," he asked, "and the Democratic treasurer suggested to the Re-

publican treasurer that advantage should be taken of it to keep that information from the public as to that year, and the public never did get it."

"The public never did get it," replied the man who made out the Republican reports.

Mr. Leonard gave supporting testimony regarding the reputed Marsh plan and purpose.

If the committee ran across no further Sinclair Liberty bonds from the Continental Trading Corporation deal, the day's results strengthened the belief that \$1,000,000 of them were explained in the contribution of that amount credited to the local Republican organization by the National Party records, but denied by local Republican officials.

Also a handful of witnesses testified to making smaller contributions to the party than they had been credited with on its books. Committee members felt it probable that a small amount of the bonds had been sold, the proceeds turned over to the party and some of these men, unknown to them, had been written down as party contributors to cover the transactions.

Tells of Mr. Hays's Dealings

The amount of bonds sent here was \$60,000. Of this \$25,000 has been accounted for by James A. Patten, who bought that amount and gave it to a hospital, \$55,000 directly or indirectly to the campaign, \$5,000 to the air, and the committee did not expect to be able to get a much closer check.

Rivaling in interest what had taken place at the inquiry in the federal building during the day was the bedside testimony by James P. Connelly, Chicago coal man, long-time friend and business associate of Will H. Hays, the former chairman of the Republican Party.

Mr. Connelly stated that Mr. Hays had speculated in Sinclair oil stock.

"Upon whose recommendation did you and Mr. Hays make purchases of the oil stock?" he was asked.

"I would think you would say his [Sinclair's] recommendation to me."

"You had previously, in answer to a question of mine, stated that the oil stock was bought by Hays on your recommendations?"

"Yes, it was after my getting the tip from Sinclair himself."

Handled Market Transactions

Mr. Hays handled some of all of his stock market transactions through Mr. Connelly and at the time of the Sinclair Liberty bond transactions in the Republican Party, Mr. Hays's account with Mr. Connelly was about \$100,000 short, the latter testified.

The stock market adventure

of the year 1923 was the year of the arrest of the engineer's arrest, and according to the Soviet semi-official statement, the engineers were arrested, according to the Soviet law, and any attempts to influence the Soviet court were doomed to failure in advance.

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN SOFIA GOVERNMENT

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA.—The prospect of the fall of the Lipascif Cabinet, which has been impeding for 10 days, passed late last evening after two days' parliamentary debates on the question of the foreign loan authorizing the loan to the Nation, the majority of the deputies voted confidence in the Government. It is the first time in five years that all the eight opposition parties united in action against the Government.

To receive the loan Bulgaria must accept foreign control and change the national bank into a stock company.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Place your LIABILITY Insurance for March and April NOW

TIME PAYMENTS IF DESIRED

FIRE INSURANCE ON BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTENTS OF STORES AND OFFICES, ETC. ALSO PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY, THEFT, BONDING, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE, ETC.

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TWO-PART RATE FOR FARM POWER POLICY OFFERED

Development of Rural Use of Electricity Sought by New Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A statement of fundamental policies involved in extending electric power service into rural areas was submitted to the quarterly meeting of the New England Council here by Samuel Ferguson of the Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford, Conn., in a form likely to interest farmers and power men outside New England as well as in the area for which it was especially drawn.

The farm power committee, headed by Mr. Ferguson, presented these fundamentals, in part, as follows:

"It is not economically sound that the rural user should be permanently served at a loss with consequent burden to other consumers, nor does the rural customer desire such a subsidy.

"This involves one of two alternatives, either the rural customer shall pay a sufficient excess of current over the average use to carry the excess line costs, or he should pay the fixed charges on the excess of line cost which his service requires.

"It is not essential that the rural customer should pay his full cost from the start, provided his business can be built up to self-sustaining proportions within a reasonable period.

"To develop the business, it is essential that a low price be offered for use of current in excess of the average used by the urban customer. This makes essential the use of a two-part rate having a low energy charge.

"It is preferable that the customer should not pay any part of the cost of the line extension because his

available funds should be conserved for the purchase of electrically operated labor-saving machinery."

The next meeting of the New England conference will be held in Portland, Me., the council decided.

FRONTIER RAID RUMORS DENIED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM.—It is officially stated here that there is no foundation for the alarmist reports circulated recently regarding the presence on the Transjordan frontier of raiding parties from Nejd.

British airplanes, however, are still reconnoitering the Akaba and Maan districts to find out whether there are any raiding parties in the



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Double Legal Stamps All Next Week

A Bit of Newness for Living Rooms!

A Touch of Coolness for Summer!

A Great Protection for Furniture!

Slip Covers
At the Lowest Price We've Seen
\$10.98

Carefully tailored to fit three-piece living room suites

What a touch of charm a cool looking slip cover set does add to a living room after the dull days of winter are gone! What color! What coolness of appearance!

Indeed, from a utilitarian point of view as well, slip covers are indispensable, for they protect fine upholstery—keep it like new. When you can secure good covers for only \$10.98 it is real economy! These are guaranteed tub proof and sun proof. You can buy them in many attractive striped effects.

FOURTH FLOOR



SPRING is here,
Shop and Women and Misses are quick to approve the thoroughness with which we have anticipated their clothes needs.
Prices, as usual, are moderate!

BOSTON TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

\$1295

f.o.b. factory

5-passenger Sedans

at a NEW PRICE, AMAZINGLY LOW

Nash—long the leader in fine-car value

now increases its margin of leadership by new reduced prices.

Now at \$1295 f.o.b. the Nash factory you can buy this big Special Six 5-passenger 4-door Sedan—a car built to the highest standards of quality and style—brilliant in performance—one of the finest.

You can have this Sedan in an option of colors—done in the new Nash deep-lustre finish.

The interior is upholstered in first-quality mohair velvet, with inlaid walnut paneling and period interiorware

to heighten its charm and luxury. Cushions are deep tufted and form fitted.

This Sedan, like all Nash cars, is powered by the great, Nash-type 7-bearing motor, has Nash 2-way 4-wheel brakes, the Nash straight-line drive, Nash extra easy steering, and all the other luxuries of performance which belong exclusively to Nash.

Wire wheels and side-carried spare wheels and tires are optional at slight extra cost.

Save your money, and at the same time enjoy a finer mode of motoring

LEAGUE INQUIRY ON NATIVE LABOR LAWS IS URGED

Alleged Abuses in Former German Colony Held in Need of Investigation

SPECIAL FROM MONTEVIDEO BUREAU
LONDON—Some concern is beginning to be felt in League and other circles here at the trend of native labor legislation in the mandated territory of what was formerly called German South West Africa. The white population in that country is confronted with a serious shortage of farm labor and in order to remedy matters various new enactments have been put into force which it is felt here are liable to abuse. By a recent enactment, a native desiring to leave his home forward him a pass from his European employer, and no native may buy a railway ticket unless he is in possession of a properly issued pass. Thus an employer who so desires can, it is asserted, prevent a native from leaving his employment by refusing to issue a pass. Another enactment provides for greatly increased penalties for the offense of absence without leave and "desertion with intent not to return," so that the general effect of this new legislation is felt by many to be to reduce the native to a state of highly undesirable dependence on his master.

Question of Grazing Fees

Concern has also been expressed about the proposed increases in the grazing fees levied on cattle owned by the natives. The Administrator is reported to have said on one occasion: "The fact that natives are allowed to own cattle is one of the causes of the shortage of available labor." Under the mandate, he added, this privilege could not be abrogated, but a "suggested remedy" was "to increase the grazing tax on stock beyond a certain number owned by one native so as to make it practically prohibitive."

One of the district magistrates has declared that "in numerous instances" the natives were "victimized by withholding of rations for

debt." He therefore proposed that they should be paid "in cash only." He knew of instances, he said, "where natives had not been paid by their employers for about four months." Another magistrate pleaded for the reintroduction of the old German credit law in regard to natives. He thought that "storekeepers who give credit should not have recourse to the law courts." The meeting agreed without a dissentient voice that credit prohibition should be introduced.

Further Information Sought

Such abuses as were cited by the magistrates are held here to make it necessary to proceed with extreme caution before placing the European employers in a position of greater authority over the natives than they are already. Further information is, therefore, desired on all matters concerning the treatment of native labor.

It is hoped that when the Mandates Commission meets this summer it will look into all these points.

When the giant six-passenger Stinson-Detroiter monoplane soared at the air at Curtiss Field yesterday, beginning the first commercial coast-to-coast flight, five of its passengers were human freight—the weight of the sixth was embodied in the most modern and complete radio apparatus ever installed on a plane.

One of the passengers, a competent radio operator, will serve as companion and guardian to the inanimate but not inarticulate passenger—the radio equipment. The other four passengers are Lt. George W. Hopkins, the pilot; Capt. Gordon Smith of the New York American; R. J. Wall of the Transportation Safety Council; and J. C. Ingram of the University Service. The radio operator is H. C. Leuteritz.

Through the elaborate radio equipment which has just been designed and developed by the Radio Corporation of America and its associated companies, and now demonstrated for the first time, it is hoped to effect continuous telephone and telegraph communication with the ground throughout the flight. For this purpose arrangements have been made with stations of the Radiomobile Corporation of America and others to co-operate by communicating with the plane. The known points where stations will co-operate are at Tuckerton, N. J., Bad Terminal, N. Y., Philadelphia, Chatham and Boston Mass., Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Cleveland and Chicago, Ill., New Orleans, Galveston and Los Angeles.

The aid of the radio amateur has also been enlisted by special bulletin sent through the American Radio Relay League to some 2000 of the more able amateurs in the country, requesting that every possible assistance be rendered. As a further incentive the New York American is offering three cups as prizes to be awarded to the amateur who receives a message the greatest distance from the plane, to the amateur conducting two-way communication by telephone or telegraph over the greatest distance, and to the amateur rendering the most valuable service to the sport.

Finally the child selected five dolls and bringing them to the caller said: "I wondered why I wanted so many dolls, and now I know. Couldn't you take these to those little children?"

A Dog's Protection

WHETHER it is ever necessary to use force to be kind is a question readers of the Melbourne Herald recently had to answer for themselves. A clipping from the Australian paper in by a friend, describes the efforts of a dog to protect a child just beginning to walk. Each time the child attempted to go out of the gate to the street, the dog pushed him back, knocking him down three times in the process. The child soon set up a great wail and waddled back into the house.

Marguerite Volavy's first appearance in America

in the Russian Symphony Orchestra, under Robert Ancher, when she introduced to American audiences a piano concerto by Serge Rachmaninoff.

The program:

"The Barbered Bride".....Metana

Orchestra.....Shirkret

Concerto (first movement).....Greig

Ballet.....Gluck-Friedman

Rapata (Spanish Rhapsody).....Chabrier

Orchestra.....Shirkret

The Ampico Hour will be heard

through WIZ, WBEZ, WBEA, WDAL,

WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW,

KWK, WTMJ, and WRHM.

♦ ♦ ♦

Audran's tabloid light opera, "La Poupe," (The Doll) features the Calypso Hour broadcast through stations

associated with the Pacific

Network, Thursday evening, March 22, at 8 to 9 o'clock.

The details:

A Connecticut Yankee.....Gordon

Orchestra with chorus.....Gordon

Far-Away Bell.....Soprano solo

Dances des Gitanes.....Poldini

Orchestra.....Shirkret

I Can Dance.....La Poulie

Trio with orchestra.....Audran

Lebedded.....Kreisler

Orchestra.....Shirkret

Pistol Carthi, "La Poupe".....Audran

Duet and chorus.....Delibes

Waltz.....Copella

Tribalid, "La Poupe".....Audran

Pere de la Victoire.....Audran

Orchestra.....Shirkret

The rapidly changing fashions in colors keep the Sunset Dynters busy, as it is their policy to offer a colorful program in their program through the North. The Dynters for the purpose of edifying his southern brethren in the music of the North. During the time away from his Southland haunts, he was employed as a pianist in New York City, and as a consequence piano solos will have a prominent part in the half-hour program.

The cabin is a rendezvous for the inhabitants of that particular section and southern melodies played by violin and banjo will be heard frequently throughout the half-hour. The program is a new weekly feature.

♦ ♦ ♦

In the Dodge Brothers Presentation

for NBC Red Network listeners on Thursday evening, March 22, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (7

Coast Network, Thursday evening, March 22, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

The details:

A Connecticut Yankee.....Gordon

Orchestra with chorus.....Gordon

Dances des Gitanes.....Poldini

Orchestra.....Shirkret

Manhattan Serenade.....Alter

Orchestra.....Shirkret

When Twilight Comes.....Horne

Moments With Gilda.....Shirkret

Salute & Pests.....Kowalski

Hungarian March.....Kowalski

Orchestra.....Shirkret

A new program featuring the inimitable "Phil" Cook, the Mitchell Brothers and a contralto soloist, entitled "The Cabin Door," will be heard for the first time by NBC Red Network listeners on Thursday evening, March 22, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (8 o'clock, central standard time).

The radio will transport listeners to a southern cabin, where a gun-totem of dusky hue who has been spending the winter in the North returns for the purpose of edifying his southern brethren in the music of the North. During the time away from his Southland haunts, he was employed as a pianist in New York City, and as a consequence piano solos will have a prominent part in the half-hour program.

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ESCH REJECTED BY SENATE, 39-29, FOR I. C. C. POST

Lake Cargo Coal Rate an Issue Against Nominee of Mr. Coolidge

had changed his position due to pressure from the Administration and Northern coal interests.

Two Issues Raised

Involved in the contest against Mr. Esch were also the association with the Beach-Cummins Railroad Act and farm relief issue.

The Progressives, led by Robert M. La Follette (I.), Senator from Wisconsin, and Sam Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, opposed Mr. Esch on the ground that he was unfriendly to agricultural interests and favorable to the railroads.

The Senate vote was characterized by Mr. Neely as "an emphatic warning that the Senate will not tolerate the packing of these important commissions by President Coolidge in favor of Pennsylvania or any other section or in favor of any particular interests in the country."

The result of the rejection, Mr. Fess held, "will tend to destroy the independence of this great governmental agency."

PLANTS FERTILIZED BY USING FIBER POTS

MIAMI, Fla.—Small fiber pots, composed of moss and other fertilizing waste material, will become a great boon to horticulturists of South Florida in transplanting small potted growths, according to Glenn H. Curtiss, who recently set out 20,000 potted plants in this manner.

"It is the most recent development in horticulture," Mr. Curtiss said, "and is made of moss and other waste materials with high fertilizing values. The pots holding the young plants are set out with the loss reduced to a minimum from transplanting. As the potted plants are set in the ground and watered, the roots go through the walls of the pots which dissolve and hold fast that of fear," using his thesis to advocate the foundation of a chair of American history for the University of London, similar to those of Oxford and Cambridge.

Professor Hull points out that Great Britain's decision not to build two of its three proposed cruisers and America's greatly reduced naval program is a respite which "should be seized by the British and American people to serve notice on their respective governments that statesmanship must be applied whole-heartedly with no possibility of failure, in the task of procuring a 'naval holiday' between the two countries."

He urges public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic to support the report of the proposal, which is similar to one offered by Lord Haldane in 1912. "With simultaneous cooperative activity, financial, commercial, labor, religious and other civilised forces at the disposal of the two greatest nations on earth," says Professor Hull, "we can lift the shadow of war from our own lives and lead the whole world by our persuasion and example to beat its swords into plowshares, learn war no more and settle down to a régime worthy of our advanced civilization."

PRINCESS MARY ON VISIT TO EGYPT

CAIRO—Prof. George Reisner yesterday showed Princess Mary around the Harvard expedition's excavations at Giza, in which the royal visitor displayed a lively interest. The Princess's suite is to leave for Kharatum, whence she will make a leisurely return journey down the Nile, visiting everything of interest en route.

The Princess's visit here is very informal. There are no official entertainments arranged, excepting King Fuad's banquet on March 31.

WARSAW TO HAVE CHEVROLET PLANT

WARSAW—The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor learns authoritatively that General Motors has concluded arrangements

GROVER SHOES

Fitting Shoes for all occasions!

Whatever the occasion, there is a suitable Grover Fashion Shoe—smart, stylish, and fitted to your foot perfectly. Grover Shoes are especially designed of soft leathers to give smooth fitting ease, and answer every style requirement.

The pair illustrated (Model 6759) is a trim-looking Grover style in black kid.

Only \$8.85

Merrill's GROVER Shoe Shop INCORPORATED 158 Tremont Street Boston Entire 2nd Floor—Take Elevator



Spring Styles in Hats

Extra Light Weight

Mallory Mello Ease, \$8.00 "Cravette"

New Colors Walnut Java, Palm, Palmetto

Hollywood Fashion Feits, \$5.00

McPherson's MEN'S WEAR

236 Huntington Avenue Atlantic National Bank Building

71-79 Hanover Street, Boston The First Floor

Established 1811

Fifty Temple Place, Boston

A large proportion of the returns

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The Princess's visit here is very informal. There are no official entertainments arranged, excepting King Fuad's banquet on March 31.

WARSAW TO HAVE CHEVROLET PLANT

WARSAW—The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor learns authoritatively that General Motors has concluded arrangements

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Music News of the World

Handel and Wolf Revivals

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin
IT CANNOT be denied that the Handel revival which, after the war, started from the little university town of Göttingen, is now subsiding. When some music lovers, led by Dr. Oscar Hagen, decided to restore the old Handel operas to the stage, they were actuated by the necessity of providing the German nation with art able to counteract the depressing effects of the war.

The Handel revival, which developed with great rapidity, did not fail to interest the general public, the more so as "Julius Caesar," the first example of the rediscovered Handel, showed a certain variety which nobody had guessed. To this may be added the pleasure given by the singers, who had the great advantage of finding, in beautiful arias, food for coloratura and other bel canto singing. There were, however, some people, including the writer of these lines, who doubted whether the Handel revival really deserved this name and would keep pace with the exigencies of our time. Perhaps this new revival was the first prelude of a new relapse.

Handel's "Ezio"

It is always difficult to recover the art of the past. Our ears have gone through so many experiences that, after all, we are not able to enjoy the sonority that delights the hearers of, say, 200 years ago. Bach's high trumpets are not very pleasant to the ears of a present-day audience. But the substance of Bach's art is such that, after all, we are consoled for certain deficiencies in sonority by the greatness of the whole. Opera, however, is quite a different thing. The man who listens to a work of the past in the concert hall adopts an attitude different from that of the operagoer. The latter cannot help hearing with the ears of the present time. He is not ready to pardon the composer, even the great Handel, for annoying him with bad sound.

Now certainly Handel, when composing his operas, aimed at entertaining his hearers and at providing them with the greatest possible pleasure in sound. But the means at his disposal were such as to limit his activity to the period in which his works were born. The male soprano of that period cannot be replaced by the singers of our time without a complete transformation of the atmosphere in which this opera moved.

The Municipal Opera House had accepted for performance Handel's "Ezio," certainly one of the weaker works of the great master; for the plot, though rich in action, says nothing to the spectator of our time. There is a certain resemblance to some scenes and characters of Verdi's "Aida," but this comparison alone shows the great difference that exists between the Handel and the Verdi operas.

Cuts Made in Score

Franz Nothof, who is devoted to the task of reviving Handel, has made great cuts in a score which, if given in its full length, would take four or five hours to perform. In the present arrangement the opera lasts only two hours. But even this seems too long for the average operagoer, who expects a certain development of drama on the stage. Here the aria reigns undisputed. The recitative, designed to explain what is happening, having been reduced to the utmost, is dull and dry.

And how can these arias, which, after awhile, begin to bore the hearer in spite of their melodic beauty, be sung in the style imagined by Handel? Of course, it is possible to avoid harmonic monotony by changing the keys of the arias, thus contrasting them with one another. But it is not possible to change the rhythmical movement. Now it must be said that if every age has a rhythm of its own, the present age, in which jazz has done so much to destroy the values of the past, cannot be expected to like the monotonous two- and three-quarter movement of Handel's time. Among the singers, Marie Pos-Carolotti and Anna Josef Burghaus were certainly the best, though not quite equal to their task.

Hugo Wolf's "Corregidor"

Feb. 23 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Hugo Wolf, who passed away before seeing his fame established, but had a full realization of what he could do. Of course, he could not foresee the great change brought about by his work, to which the culture as well as the crisis of the Lied with piano accompaniment is due. By introducing the leitmotiv into the Lied and by making it more intellectual, Hugo Wolf gave the signal for that refined song, which, in its aim of setting to music every line, nay, every word of the poet, lost the chance of synthesizing the mood of the poem in a higher form.

Certainly Hugo Wolf often succeeded in attaining that synthesis by his genius, but there are certain critical moments in his composition, in which the human voice, limited by the instrument, becomes too dominant. In most of the compositions he adopted his method. It is obvious that in modern music, with all its interesting tendencies, the Lied is the least successful achievement. So we see that Hugo Wolf, one of the most popular song writers of the past century, who lived on the borderline of two periods, is an epochmaking, but also a destructive influence.

Wolf's Only Opera

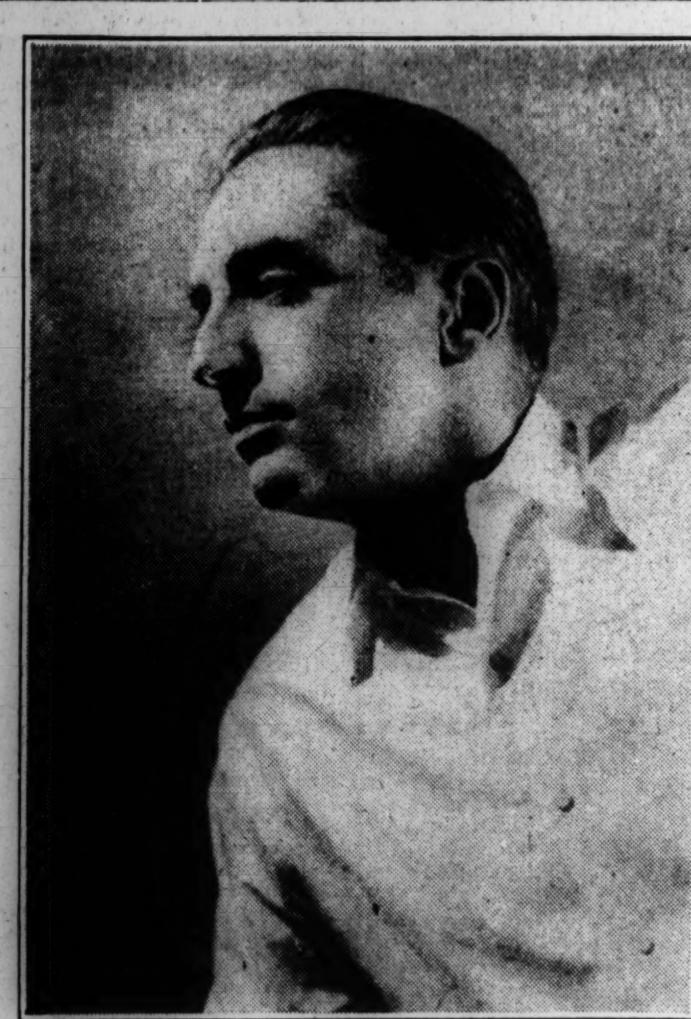
A curious fact, however, is that Hugo Wolf's only opera, "Corregidor," has never reached the world outside Germany and Austria, and that even in those countries, the opera, though loved by many people, has never found a permanent place in the repertory. Let us add that the plot of "Corregidor" is the same that inspired Manuel de Falla when composing his ballet, "The Three Cornered Hat," which has, thanks to Diaghileff and the Russian Ballet, scored a great success. After all, it is really Spanish, though we may find some traces of Stravinsky in it. Hugo Wolf in his "Spanish Liederbuch" was as far from Spain as it is

possible to get. Wolf contented himself with seasoning his music with what he considered to be Spanish color. This certainly sounds well, without giving you the illusion of Spain.

When the Municipal Opera House, under the personal leadership of Bruno Walter, decided to restore the old Handel operas to the stage, they were actuated by the necessity of providing the German nation with art able to counteract the depressing effects of the war.

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showed a certain variety which nobody had guessed. To this may be added the pleasure given by the singers, who had the great advantage of finding, in beautiful arias, food for coloratura and other bel canto singing. There were, however, some people, including the writer of these lines, who doubted whether the Handel revival really deserved this name and would keep pace with the exigencies of our time. Perhaps this new revival was the first prelude of a new relapse.



Photograph by Russell Hall

EMERSON WHITHORNE

Whithorne's "Fata Morgana"

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York
EMERSON WHITHORNE seems to have become assured that he is one of the leading composers of the Western Hemisphere. Accordingly, he has determined to put himself in connection with others on the front line of music in the Americas and do battle for the cause. What cause?

The modern movement. Whithorne recognizes that the rules of procedure of classic times are taking on essential changes. He realizes, too, that symphonic method must be a different thing in his own corner of civilization from what it is in other social orders. Wherefore he strives for a type of expression new in manner and fresh in material. Aware that tomorrow's repertory must contain works that speak for the twentieth century, and that certain of those must reveal the aspiration of the people of the United States, he listens closely to the voices right round him and diligently records their accents, cadences and modulations. He has taken part in instituting the Pan-American Association of Composers, accepting office as one of the vice-presidents, and he has gone about writing orchestral scores with greater vigor than ever.

An Indispensable Contributor
Whithorne, I for one do not look upon the most audaciously original of the New York school of symphonists. Nor do I regard him as the most penetrating observer of the great American comedy or the most eloquent interpreter of the national thought among those who are doing things here in the art of music. But he does consider himself indispensable example of byways and an indispensable contributor to the story as a whole. His "New York Days and Nights," the "Pell Street" episode in particular, is a picture of exquisite verity, of Hogartian humor. His "Saturday's Child"—well, I believe that this, along with pieces for voices and chamber orchestra of the same sort by certain other composers, will for a good while endure, to remind audiences of the period of after-war reconstruction, when composers had to economize on instruments and auditorium space, in order to propagate their message. A certain vigor and pathos, methinks, inheres in all such music and gives it permanence.

But Whithorne, like the rest of them, has returned to the full orchestra. Before me is a sheet of photographic negatives, representing his little "Fata Morgana." For 52 pages the score goes on continuous movement in the form of a symphonic poem. And now that I glance over these white notes, like characters in crayon on a classroom blackboard, I have a conviction of being in the presence of a strong individuality, if not in that of a revolutionist.

Rich Blending

Here is rich blending and careful balancing of sonorities. Here is tone-painting of high color, and at the same time of skillful draftsmanship. Here is perspective, and here is light and shade. Here, too, is modern feeling. Will the Philharmonic Orchestra bring out this American study next season? I should hope it did not ignore an opportunity of the kind. The formality of the piece should appeal to per-

formers. Without filling the leitmotiv with that substance which makes it so important for Wagner's music drama, he remains rather superficial. The allusions to Wagner are numerous, and so are the references to his own Lied. The libretto, written by Rosa Mayreder is unsuitable for the stage. For all that, Wolf's music is charming and, at some points, even dramatic, so that an audience is gradually being won for it. The more so as Bruno Walter performed this work with such accuracy and expressive intensity that we may hope for a better fate for this very singular opera. The stage setting was especially Ernest Stern, known as an artist of great taste, and Carl Heinz Martin, the producer, did their best to support the aims of Bruno Walter. Also the singers, of Bruno Walter, deserve much praise.

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Walter, deserve much praise.

Continuing his triumphal musical progress across America, Vladimir Horowitz made his first Boston appearance yesterday afternoon at the Cheltenham, the composer's native town. The Royal Philharmonic Society gave the first London performance on Feb. 23 at Queen's Hall, when those who understand the language of applause heard the audience say to the bowing composer: "We have a genuine admiration and affection for you and your music—particularly such works as 'The Planets,' 'The Hymn of Jesus,' and 'The Perfect Fool—but after 'Egdon Heath' we feel rather like persons forced to like the best will the world we can possibly make head or tail of it."

A little more elaborately, professional criticism said very much the same thing. The general puzzlement seemed to be increased rather than lessened by the subtitle "Homage to Thomas Hardy"—which words had the consent of the greater writer himself—and the following extract from "The Return of the Native" printed in the score: "A place perfectly accordant with man's nature—neither gaudy, hateful, nor ugly; neither commonplace, unmeaning, nor tame; but like man slighted and enduring; and with singularly colossal and mysterious in its swarthiness."

Literature and Music

The average listener—who de-

lights his musical comforts and, as

Cocteau says, likes to "recognize"

what is familiar, hates to be dis-

turbed, and is shocked by surprises

—will, one fears, find this tone-pie-

cation as to the best will the

world we can possibly make

head or tail of it."

The trained listener will find less difficulty in following the sound than the sense. To Philharmonic ears, perhaps, there is a certain dis-

sonance, but those who have at-

tended the International Festivals of

Contemporary Music would probably

classify the work as "soft."

Few composers can present musical

statements with more directness

of effect than Holst's "Egdon Heath."

One tireses of the literary aspect and association of Holst's "Egdon Heath" because, considering the work as a whole, it uncovers a basic aesthetic weakness,

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A few words on the "Egdon Heath"

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THE HOME FORUM

Bunyan's "Country Rhymes" for Children

IN THIS year of his tercentenary a great deal will be written about John Bunyan, and many reading the story of Christian and his family will agree with Doctor Johnson, who once said to his friend, Mrs. Thrale, "Alas, Madam: how few books are those of which one ever can possibly arrive at the last page. Was there ever anything written by man that was wished longer by its readers, excepting Don Quixote, Robinson Crusoe and the Pilgrim's Progress?"

So it is with us today: we part reluctantly with Christian and his brother Hopeful at the beautiful gate, and with Christiana too, and go down again very slowly to the ferry where Vain Hope waits with his boat to put us over into the country whence we came. But, even by those who greatly admire Bunyan, it is sometimes forgotten that besides "The Holy War" and "The Pilgrim's Progress," Bunyan left us not only "Grace Abounding"—the vivid story of his own stormy life, but also that beautiful little book, published in 1655, a few years after his great allegories—"Country Rhymes for Children upon Country-Things," a collection of poetic emblems, in which we find this great dramatic storyteller looking out again upon the world, not only in the playful spirit of youth but as a poet. One might have guessed perhaps, even if none of his verse had survived, that Bunyan was a poet and that this man of strange genius, when he looked at things, enjoyed a depth of vision unknown to most men and women; seeing all so purely and clearly that even his prose is full of poetry. For examining the pages of even so grave a book as "Grace Abounding" you will find all the characteristics of a poetic nature which you recognize so beautifully that the happiness of certain people at Bedford those religious was their consolation:

"I saw," he says, "as if they were on the sunny side of some high mountain, there refreshing themselves with the pleasant beams of the sun, while I was shivering and shrinking in the cold . . . concluding that if I could, I would even go into the very midst of them, and there also comfort myself with the heat of their sun."

So too, shut up in Bedford jail, Bunyan is ever full of beautiful visions befitting poetry rather than prose. For who save a great poet could have seen with such imaginative moments the streets of Vanity Fair, the anticyclones of hoary giants; the festive board of gay mansion with little boys at table, dining mad and honey; as well as strange heavenly fields; or remembered so vividly waving orchards and sweet-scented rustic arbors when shut away from the bright world outside! While those wonderful characters of his, the young woman called Dull from Stupidity Town, old Honest; the Lark and the Fowler, arriving at the admonition—

"Remember that thy Song is in thy Rise.
Not in thy Fall, Earth's not thy Paradise.
Keep up aloft then, let thy circuits be
Above where Birds from Fowler's nests are free."

must have observed the fowler plying his trade with nets and glass. Here, to the thoughtful reader, was a history of what might happen to a man as to a bird; and so he writes that truly lovely poem, "The Lark and the Fowler," arriving at the admonition—

"Drives night away and beautifies our day."

Country and town in England were very close together in Bunyan's day and the poet walking early across the commons just as the sun's gold ray

Falls the anticyclones of hoary giants; the festive board of gay mansion with little boys at table, dining mad and honey; as well as strange heavenly fields; or remembered so vividly waving orchards and sweet-scented rustic arbors when shut away from the bright world outside! While those wonderful characters of his, the young woman called Dull from Stupidity Town, old Honest; the Lark and the Fowler, arriving at the admonition—

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Nothing was too homely or common to turn to poetry. The clever emblem of the horses—so very reminiscent of that old-fashioned baby's game once played by tiny boys astride their father's foot—provides him with another text. Maybe he had been used to watching riders on the London road and knew well how to read the character of a horseman coming toward him.

Now every horse has his especial guider
Then by his going you may know the rider

There's one rides very sagely on the road
Showing that he affects the graver mode

Another rides tantivy or full troi,
Here comes one amain, he rides full speed
Hedge, ditch or miry bog he doth not heed.

"May we go down here? They are more worn than they were when I was a lad—I remember them well, and the thin balusters with the shiny brown rail. I have run up and down these stairs many hundreds of times, many hundreds! But they are more worn than they used to be—much more worn. Below here, somewhere, was the old kitchen, with a great fireplace and a white stone stairs led down to the kitchens.

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"Did you not expect to find them so?"

"I did not expect anything, except just to be in the old place again. You see," he paused, and then added whimsically, "you see, I was born in this house. Eighty-three years ago today."

"One of the offices?" He looked round again. "So these are offices—these old rooms!"

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

As Some Dealers See Some Buyers

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDEE

ONE is much more likely to hear a conversation concerning the buyers' opinions of dealers than to learn from the other side what dealers discover in meeting some buyers. Although the poet who longed to be able to see himself as others saw him finds many of his readers agreeing with him, it may not always please them to have this wish granted.

Acquaintance with long-experienced tradesmen and the stories of some of their problems show that a surprisingly large number of customers ask for things under a certain name but are not sure whether what they see is of the desired sort or not.

It is not to be expected that all people who are attempting to furnish their homes in the manner of past generations can be thoroughly informed concerning the things which they wish to acquire. It is to be hoped, however, that very few would be satisfied to know merely a few names that are associated with various kinds of furniture and of glass, to mention but two subjects.

Getting and having are unfortunately as far as some buyers progress in the knowledge and enjoyment of things of this sort. In too many instances they hunt by things by name, and with but a vague hazy understanding of what the names signify.

Just now there seems to be a fairly strong demand for Phyfe furniture. Also just now a great many mahogany dining-tables are coming to America from England, all quite similar in style. The framework of the top is supported by a strong center standard from the bottom of which either three or four slender up-curving legs extend. The buying public has chosen to consider these as Phyfe in style if not in make, although in England and by dealers here they are known to be of the late Sheraton period.

If a seller should attempt to tell a buyer the truth, that Phyfe had nothing to do with originating this construction, he might lose not only the sale but a customer. It is quite true that Phyfe adopted this style, applying to it a few details which are now recognized as peculiarities of his own. A few definite indications of the product of his own shop.

In the above instances the buyer's motives and objects are somewhat puzzling to the observer. It might be unfair to assume that he is trying to acquire a little-understood form while having but a slight knowledge of its features, its period or its aesthetic values. If this should be true, it is difficult to see how having it would be of any benefit to him beyond the certain utility and the possible satisfaction of an unworthy pride in matching another person's possessions.

Some Buyers Reject Facts

Eager seekers for Chippendale furniture are surprised and sometimes offended when a frank and honest dealer tells them that a certain fine chair or a carved tripod table which they are considering buying was not made by the man whose name is given in its style. Such a customer apparently thinks that this great cabinetmaker produced all the furniture to which his name is attached. It would be but little less of an error to assume that Queen Victoria was personally responsible for the entire productions of the Victorian period.

Our little-informed buyer of Chippendale things may be so dissatisfied with the dealer referred to that he goes elsewhere, to one who is less honest and who tells him what he wishes to believe—that he is at last in a store where he can buy "genuine Chippendale."

In the matter of various names attached to glass which is just now so popular. The buyer may desire Steigl or Wistarberg or Sandwich, or Jersey glass, believing that it is a simple matter for a dealer to be sure that his merchandise can be positively placed in one of these groups. It is realized by the well-informed that the more a person knows about this subject the less confidence he is likely to have in attributing any particular piece to a definite factory. Occasionally this can be done without question, but such instances are rare exceptions. It is coming to be understood better and better that no one maker of pressed or blown glass produced such "peculiar quality or form as to carry evidence of its source unless it happened to be



A Few of the Pieces From the Sevres Set Made in 1838 for the Royal House of Orléans. The Melon Dish at the Top Is Especially Interesting for Its Shape and Sumptuousness

rosemary of flowers, no two bouquets alike.

The plates are bordered with a green background upon which is a pattern worked out in gold of pure Empire design. At three equidistant points are inserted white palettes bearing small flower groupments—each different from the other. With three on each dish, there are in all 108 of these small flower arrangements on this one service alone.

In the center of the gold pattern,

we have increased both our general information and the aesthetic value of the things themselves. Our satisfaction derived from merely naming them as one man's or another's in style will be forgotten in the greater one based on their being genuine representatives of an epoch and all that goes with it.

The form and the texture and the color of a bit of delicately blown glass 150 to 160 years old is the same whether it was made in this country or the other seven states. The marvel of its shape, the richness of its blended tones, the delicacy of its material—all produced by the simplest methods—are of so much more significance than a mere name of doubtful accuracy, prominently attached to it whether by type or by tongue. Here as with the work of the cabinetmaker there is a blended romance and history in the background as we learn of its origin.

A Colonial House in a Detroit Museum

By JOSEPHINE WALTHER

Associate Curator of American Art, Detroit Institute of Arts
SINCE the opening of the new Detroit Institute of Arts a great deal of interest has centered in the part of the American Colonial department known as Whitch Hall. While the building was still in the early stages of construction, the architect, Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, was able to secure for the museum the interior of a famous old Colonial mansion in Philadelphia which was being torn down to make way for the modern development of the city. The house was removed to Detroit, built into the new institute,

the window treatment of the homes of this period.

In the sitting room will be found a very attractive maple desk on frame, in the early Queen Anne style. The two centuries that have gone by since the desk was made have given its wood the soft, satiny tone which constitutes so much of the charm of a well-preserved piece of old

wood.

Popular Wing Chair

The wing chair which stands near the fireplace in this room is an excellent example of a type which has continued in popularity down to the present day. It is upholstered in a

Has the Style of the Century Arrived?

A VISITOR to the exhibits of modern French decorative art now before shown by Lord & Taylor in New York and by Jordan Marsh Company in Boston is likely to speculate on the probable extent and duration of the public approval of these bold departures.

Many people who have been studying

living. At the same time the new style is compelled to adapt itself to a fraction of the space considered to be necessary 50 years ago. The results are highly ingenious as they provide for more needs than formerly, and of sorts different from those which prevailed two generations ago.

It is not our purpose to discuss the



4 Dinner Plate Made at the Sévres Porcelain Factory Nearly a Hundred Years Ago for the Royal House of Orleans. No Two Nosegays of Flowers on the 100 Plates Are the Same. Nor Are There Two Butterflies Alike, All Those Known at That Time Being Painted on the Rim, If I'm Not Mistaken

A Sevres "Find" in Montmartre

Paris, France
Special Correspondence

IN THE most artistic of the artist quarters of Montmartre, where 50 studios range about a garden court, a visitor recently found a set of chinaware unique in value and beauty. It was made nearly a century ago by the Sévres factory for the royal house of Orleans and no duplicate is in existence. It is, furthermore, complete with its 196 pieces and none on any one of them.

This set is held by a woman artist of Montmartre, Mademoiselle de Sartay. The Louvre's offer to purchase it had been rejected; it is understood, because of its 196 pieces. It was destroyed and from which this set was among the few things saved. The factory at first made soft or "frit" porcelain only, the early specimens of which ("porcelaine de France,"

between each of the flower arrangements, No two alike) is a better set of dishes. The same main design with flower insertions—continues through the whole set, dishes, cups, and so on. The artistry is beyond description, and the fertility of ideas is beyond praise, when one thinks that nowhere are seen the same two butterflies or two nosegays. How rich a dining room would look today with a half dozen of these flower plates hung around the wall!

The Sévres factory had been in existence just a century when the house of Orleans commissioned this set to the Château de Paris. It was destroyed and from which this set was among the few things saved. The factory at first made soft or "frit" porcelain only, the early specimens of which ("porcelaine de France,"

white types—and the sitting room and other bedroom in the maple and walnut pieces. In the drawing room are a very fine pair of mahogany card tables in the style of Hepplewhite, of exquisite proportions and beautifully inlaid; a handsome Chippendale armchair, a tulipwood fendered and a mahogany tip-top table of about 1740, which stands by the fireplace and is set with a charming group of Lowestoft china. Near by is a pleasing type of Hepplewhite side chair, while over one of the Sheraton tables hangs a mahogany and gilt mirror.

In the Little Cupboards

The little cupboards on either side of the fireplace contain a number of pieces of the china, glass and silver which the women of this period would have included among their "best" pieces: a Castleford basalt tea set, a silver lustre tea set, Stiegel glass bottles, a silver candle snuffer and tray, several pink lustre cups and saucers, and a number of pieces of Lowestoft ware.

Since it is well known that the more well-to-do colonists constantly imported Oriental rugs, and since this type of carpet seemed particularly suited to the formal character of the Whitch Hall drawing room, the museum has chosen two early twentieth-century Oriental rugs for the floor of this room. For the other floors American hooked rugs, in various patterns and colors, have been used. The museum has not been able as yet to secure original hangings for the windows of the Whitch Hall rooms. Pending such a time, modern reproductions of eighteenth century damasks, toiles and chintzes have been selected. Though, of course, not as effective as the original materials, they give some idea of

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handsome piece of Italian seventeenth-century gold brocade which gives it a rich and dignified appearance. It is in the late Chippendale style and was made in Boston in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

So far almost all the furnishings of the bedrooms are loans to the museum. Of the museum-owned pieces, a fine walnut highboy of particularly pleasing proportions occupies a prominent place. The wood

practical or aesthetic merits of these highly interesting articles but rather to wonder whether or not these will prove to be a passing fad, a transitory phase of this branch of decorative art. It is possible that here we see the beginning of the fashion which is to become the twentieth century standard in home furnishings; that a century or two hence these strangely formed cabinets, tables, beds and chairs will be treasured as early twentieth century antiques.

The Victorian period and its immediately preceding Empire era developed what we consider to be a decline in taste and workmanship beginning with the early 1800's, but the century before was famous for achievement beyond any period in history. The reigns of George III, the father of home-decoration, of which furniture is the major element, are always a highly significant indication of social, economic and cultural conditions of the times in which they occur.

Knowledge of this fact is likely to lead the intellectually inquisitive person to hunt out these conditions and to seek to discover the reasons why one age was so brilliant and the present one so barren in this respect. The twentieth century is outstanding in all history for its scientific progress, the effects of which extend to the remotest and least populated districts.

What has it to show as evidence of its having acquired a sharply cut and enduring character in the fields of decorative art, the products of which homemakers select to surround them in their day-to-day activities? Are these displays in New York and in Boston a partial answer to that query, as they present the well-considered efforts of a numerous group of serious, talented designers, in settings that are strikingly harmonious, complete and impressive?

It appears that in them every detail of present-day desires and demands have been met with full recognition of the multiplicity of the conveniences required in present-day

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

New York Stock Market on Steep Ascent—Steel Out- put Near Peak

While business conditions this year remain irregular and car loadings are as yet smaller volume as compared with last year, some authorities see indications of improvement beneath the surface of the news.

Your reasons are cited for this cheerful attitude. The first is the continued availability of credit and the reasonable rates at which money is obtainable. The second is construction, since the first of this year in building operations. The improvement in the steel industry is the third, while the high rate of automotive production adds another.

It is expected that this soundness in fundamental lines of activity eventually will be reflected by business as a whole. For some classes of industry, however, improvement has not yet been an outstanding development.

The New York Stock Exchange has been the center of the market. After emerging from dullness into buoyancy last week, the market for securities has reflected a sentiment that is anything but doubtful or even cautious, as far as speculators are concerned. Several leading stocks have been pushed up well above their previous high prices. The long bull market has made another steep ascent.

The movement of stocks has detracted generally from the interest in the bond market and the latter has been dull. The new St. Paul issues, however, have attracted considerable attention, as have the Seaboard items by which their prices have been strengthened. Financing by bonds this week has amounted to \$74,706,000, as compared with \$127,683,000 last week.

Brokers' Loans Gain

The curb market has been active, with Thursday's trading setting a new record. The market for stocks was a feature, both as to number of shares changing hands and as to price, which soared to a new high point.

Brokers' loans gained \$50,355,000, the first increase to be noted in these figures in five weeks.

Investors and review express the feeling that the peak of the gain in steel production has been reached. Less rigidity as regards prices, and a decline in new orders are noted. The rate of output is being maintained, however, and some evidence of strength in the market is seen, although sentiment is wavering.

Just what the course of the industry will be in the near future is not at all obvious at present. At Chicago, it is generally agreed that a downward trend is indicated, further increases in production, this being the result of heavy specifications against expiring contracts.

Inquiries continue for railroad cars and with building and the manufacture of automobiles on the increase, and some gains of less than 10 per cent in important industries, any considerable decline in steel mill operations is hardly to be looked for.

A slight decline in crude oil output was reported by the American Petroleum Institute for last week. The daily average of production was 5,805,900 barrels. Oil company reports made public this week are in line with expectations, showing smaller earnings.

Commodity Markets

The turnover in the market for crude oil futures has been larger this week. Prices have been irregular, for the most part influenced by reported developments abroad.

Many suggestions for new uses of cotton have resulted from a survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In these uses is seen the possibility of increasing the consumption of this commodity, according to reports published this week.

Cotton prices have been on an upward trend, but the limited offerings and the publication of census figures were bullish influences.

Gains have been recorded in this week's wheat market. A rise was reported in corn prices also, due to export buying. Sugar prices have been steady.

Increases in stocks, both of lead and copper, were reported.

Volume of business during the week ended March 10 as measured by check payments made by the Department of Commerce was greater than in either the previous week or in a like week a year ago. Although wholesale prices showed a slight recession from those of the previous week, they were higher than those of a corresponding week last year. Business in the United States totalled \$11,106,401,000, a decrease of 3.3 per cent from last week, and of 4.6 per cent from a similar week a year ago.

QUIET WEEK IN CLOTH MARKETS

ESPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FALL RIVER, Mass., March 17
Small, scattered orders totaled to only a small figure in the local cloth market this week. Business has been almost entirely of a filling-in nature, being conveniently confined to spot and near delivery. The market is fairly firm, but some shading has been occasionally reported. Fine goods are no more in demand than plain goods.

Trading in print yarn constructions included the 3:37 and 4:70 satins at 25¢-in., 36-in., 38-in., 40-in., 42-in., 42x40s, 73x60, 6-in. to 6½-in., 35-in., 56x44s, 58x46c, 58x48c, 58x50c, 58x52c, 58x54c, 58x56c, 58x58c, 58x60c, 58x62c, 58x64c, 58x66c, 58x68c, 58x70c, 58x72c, 58x74c, 58x76c, 58x78c, 58x80c, 58x82c, 58x84c, 58x86c, 58x88c, 58x90c, 58x92c, 58x94c, 58x96c, 58x98c, 58x100c, 58x102c, 58x104c, 58x106c, 58x108c, 58x110c, 58x112c, 58x114c, 58x116c, 58x118c, 58x120c, 58x122c, 58x124c, 58x126c, 58x128c, 58x130c, 58x132c, 58x134c, 58x136c, 58x138c, 58x140c, 58x142c, 58x144c, 58x146c, 58x148c, 58x150c, 58x152c, 58x154c, 58x156c, 58x158c, 58x160c, 58x162c, 58x164c, 58x166c, 58x168c, 58x170c, 58x172c, 58x174c, 58x176c, 58x178c, 58x180c, 58x182c, 58x184c, 58x186c, 58x188c, 58x190c, 58x192c, 58x194c, 58x196c, 58x198c, 58x200c, 58x202c, 58x204c, 58x206c, 58x208c, 58x210c, 58x212c, 58x214c, 58x216c, 58x218c, 58x220c, 58x222c, 58x224c, 58x226c, 58x228c, 58x230c, 58x232c, 58x234c, 58x236c, 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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TABERSKI FACES HIS FINAL TEST

Followers Anxious to See If His Tread-Mill Methods Will Prevail

PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARD STANDING

Player	W	L	H.R.	B.A.	P.C.
J. Taberski	10	6	13	4.8	1.000
E. R. Greenleaf	7	1	8	15.4	.975
Erwin Rudolph	6	2	8	11.1	.750
Pioneer Corps	5	3	7	12.0	.875
John H. Hough	4	4	7	12.0	.875
A. R. Ponzl	4	5	7	12.0	.875
O. D. Durocher	3	6	8	11.7	.825
John W. Wood	3	6	8	11.7	.825
J. M. Concannon	3	6	8	11.7	.825
H. E. Oswald	1	8	33	13.8	.111

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Two formidable challengers must be disposed of today by J. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., if he is to retain the title of United States professional pocket billiard champion. The first is Erwin Rudolph of Chicago, former champion, and the second is E. R. Greenleaf of New York, former champion. If Taberski wins from Rudolph but loses to Greenleaf, the latter will tie for the title and play for it next year. If Taberski wins from both, he will have won his seventh title in a row, but hardly a one by a clean-cut majority. Only by much labor and more deliberation was the champion able to pull out. Whether such results can be repeated remains to be seen. The two flashiest players in the tournament is the question to be answered today.

Greenleaf scored a new high run of 16 in defeating Rudolph in a battle for sole possession of the lead at 12 from last night. The New Yorker was in fine stroke, more like the form displayed when he held the title six years in a row, and Rudolph had little chance against him. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—0 5 X 6 8 4 5 6 4 10 12. Innings—12. High run—6.

Erwin Rudolph—2. Safeties—6.

J. Taberski—0 4 X 6 8 4 5 6 4 11 12. Innings—12. High run—6.

Scratches—2. Safeties—6.

In the first night game A. R. Ponzl of Philadelphia defeated J. M. Cannon of Washington, 12 to 7, in 18. The second night game was run by 27 or better that carried him to victory. The score by innings:

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(Tuilleries—Haut Honneur)

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Florida	Florida	Florida	Florida	Georgia	Georgia	New York	North Carolina
MIAMI	MOUNT DORA	WEST PALM BEACH <i>(Continued)</i>	TAMPA <i>(Continued)</i>	ATLANTA <i>(Continued)</i>	ATLANTA <i>(Continued)</i>	LARCHMONT	CHARLOTTE
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Challenge and Answer

WHILE it may appear from a superficial analysis that the address delivered by Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State, in New York on Thursday evening of this week was designed to answer the challenge issued by Viscount Cecil published the day before in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, it is nevertheless the fact that the coincidence was not prearranged. And yet the two documents combine to join, in subject matter and in their manner of presentation, a most interesting and absorbing issue. "What," asks Lord Cecil, "has become of American idealism?" He alleges that the chief cause of European misunderstanding and criticism of the United States is the conviction that America is ever ready to make any protestations of its desire for world peace, but is absolutely unwilling to make any sacrifices or take any definite steps to that end. As if in direct answer to this allegation, Secretary Kellogg declares: "The Government of the United States will never be a laggard in any effective movement for the advancement of world peace." He calls attention to negotiations now being carried on as evidence of his Government's earnest desire to promote that ideal.

Apparently the real, if not the only, point of difference or disagreement is as to the effective and comprehensive steps which friendly nations, all desirous of attaining the same end, should take. Taking Secretary Kellogg at his word, it would be impossible to convict the United States on a charge that it has deserted or forsaken its idealism. In its effort to express its idealism it may not always have made a conscious effort to increase its popularity in European countries. Lord Cecil volunteers the observation that it would be mere affectation to pretend that the United States is not unpopular on his side of the Atlantic, though he admits that "the degree of this unpopularity is sometimes grossly exaggerated."

But despite all this, and notwithstanding the lack of accord regarding the language of proposed conventions, it is reassuring to observe almost complete agreement upon the main proposition involved. Lord Cecil, in commenting upon this encouraging fact, says: "War between individual states must be banished from the world, as America is foremost in demanding." In this connection he wisely observes that the end sought can be attained only through an approved system of arbitration which must be both effective and comprehensive.

There is, in Lord Cecil's remarks, an intimation that Europe, if necessary, will go forward without the aid of the United States and establish a world system in which war is absent. This is not impossible. The mere declaration by an outstanding British statesman that it is possible is distinctly complimentary to the United States. Admitting the strategic position of the American people, their ability to command at will all the destructive equipment of war, and the influence of their investors in the industries of European countries, the concession to America's passivity and the assurance that it would continue to respect, as it now respects, all European agencies of peace, hardly supports the allegation that American idealism languishes.

Tree Planting as An Outdoor Sport

DURING the World War the president of a great international book publishing company, with headquarters in New York City and branch offices in all quarters of the globe, decided to forgo golf and devote his spare hours to manual labor on his Connecticut farm. He found that he enjoyed the various farm tasks fully as much as he had previously enjoyed the swatting of a ball around a field, and he had the additional pleasure of knowing that he was doing his "bit."

Following the collapse in prices of farm products in 1920 it was found by an examination of farm accounts that a continuation of the crops hitherto raised would be profitless, and the ex-golfer turned his attention to the possible utilization of his land for tree-growing purposes. With the aid of expert advisers the conclusion was reached that the soil and location made the farm well adapted to the growth of all varieties of conifers, and arrangements were begun for a systematic tree-planting campaign that would ultimately extend to a great part of the owner's holdings. The project involved experimentation with foreign as well as domestic growths, for the purpose of demonstrating their respective values as prospective sources of lumber supplies, and the results should be of importance in indicating the varieties that will give the best returns for this particular region.

Since the universal adoption of the motor vehicle the attention of many thousands of city dwellers has been turned to the countryside as a place of residence, and an active demand has been aroused for farms located outside the radius that was once supposed to include desirable summer or all-the-year-round homes. With this buying up of abandoned farms it has been found that because of underlying natural conditions cultivation of the soil is usually unprofitable. In most cases, however, these lands can easily be put in condition favorable for the growth of a permanent crop of trees, and the interested urbanites will find in amateur forestry,

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

a task that will renew their contact with the soil. Perhaps the time is not far distant when many barren rain-washed hillsides will again be clothed with forests, and when, instead of discussing their strokes on a golf course, owners of country homes will be comparing notes on the growth of their tree plantations.

Moral Progress in Rumania

THOSE who have followed the press of Rumania recently or the number of popular lectures, with the subjects discussed at them, cannot but have noticed a constantly increasing emphasis on the necessity of moral training and the need of a more wholesome and inspiring religious life. For instance, Diminata, the most widely circulated daily, has recently devoted several leading articles to this situation. Also, the chief secretary of the Ministry of Education has just delivered an address at a meeting on "The Crisis in Education," in which he pointed out the need of an educational system that would train the youth in methods and ideals of effective social service.

The National Women's Organization, also, held not long since a conference at which the leaders stressed the need of a more exalted moral and spiritual life. The Mayor of the city of Bucharest recently called a large group of parents together and urged them to co-operate with him in an effort to make the games, recreations and out-of-school occupations of the youth more wholesome.

The Government, even, has given its attention to the matter, and has decided to present a drastic bill to Parliament putting a stop to all traffic in intoxicating drugs. While no great advance will probably be made all at once, it is plain that many social groups throughout the country are seriously devoting their attention to the problem of how to fit the people to bring about better living conditions and more wholesome, happier lives in the new kingdom of Greater Rumania.

A Thing of Beauty...

RECENTLY in New York an exhibition of modern sculpture was placed on public view. At noon—in that short hour permitted to workers in the lower East Side garment shops, button factories and artificial-flower workrooms—sixteen Italians, men, women and several children, hurried into the gallery. They tried to tiptoe, but time pressed and their stout boots clattered loudly on the polished marble floor. They marched around in an eager huddle, stopping briefly before each item, gesticulating and whispering among themselves. They stayed as long as they could, the sixteen. As the hands of the clock crept on to the hour, they looked back over their shoulders and clattered away. None of them could speak English, but all of them could indulge their understanding that, even in a land of adoption, art belongs to the people.

In Paris in 1925 the Exposition des Arts Decoratif was opened. Now several department stores in New York, one in Boston, another in Chicago, have arranged similar expositions of the arts as related to trade.

Fourteen years ago, when he was investigating the growth and development of art museums, and the progress of art instruction in colleges and universities of the United States, Prof. Paul J. Sachs, now associate director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, was impressed with the imaginative quality and virility of industrial leadership. Today many such leaders are trustees of universities and museums. They are enlightened collectors, too, bringing to the United States artistic treasures from the Old World to inspire the New.

The current expositions are distinguished by examples of such reinterpretation. Applied to the conventional utilities of human existence it is an expression of deft touch, of concepts of color and design, of genius in decoration, in tapestry weaving, in glass blowing, in the making of furniture, the beating and decoration of precious metals, and the molding of that mighty metal, iron.

Above all, it is an expression of the thought, the ambition, the emotions of peoples. Over a half century ago, when the first building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was opened in New York, Joseph H. Choate said that a few reluctant taxpayers considered museums beyond the legitimate objects of government. He thought that if art were still, as it had once been, the mere plaything of palaces and courts, indulging the pride and snobbish luxury of the rich, the objection might have some force. But the fundamental object of government is, as he saw it, to arrange general welfare, to educate practically, to foster commerce, to instruct and encourage trades, to enable folk industries to keep pace with the accomplishments of other states and nations. So art is legitimate, a democratic, profitable and wise expenditure of government. Moreover, such expenditures as department stores are now making, to arrange exhibits that give pleasure to working millions, that are of educational and practical interest, that compensate for monotony, that give the average man the realization that, in everything men make or man-made machinery makes, there may be beauty, such expenditures are an indication that trade and industry have cast their co-operative effort on the side of the fundamental service of government, as well as on the making of the world a more slightly place in which to live.

The exhibitions are proof that a definite relationship exists between that which is of artistic worth and that which is utilitarian. And the effect of collaboration between artist and mechanician, or artist and machine, is the securing of distinguished design for the greatest number of people at the lowest possible price in the shortest space of time.

The Policeman on His Beat

THINGS are moving faster than they did a decade or so ago. There was a time when the average policeman was pictured as an individual who did little more than dexterously twirl his billy as he nonchalantly strolled along the "avenue" amid admiring glances of nursemaids and children. But the policeman of today is too busy even to essay any of the exagger-

ated pictures drawn of him in the heyday of his popularity as a leader of "The Sidewalks of New York" aristocracy.

When police officers in the larger municipalities were first mounted on horses for patrolling park areas and outlying districts there were many critics, both from the standpoint of the expense entailed in buying the horses and in maintaining their upkeep, and from that of providing such "soft jobs" for those officers who were elected to bestreaddle them. But in the end it was found that both economy and efficiency were better served by the innovation.

From the mounted horse to the mounted motorcycle was a comparatively easy and logical step. The horse was getting too slow. To paraphrase an old saying, it was found necessary to set a motorist to catch a motorist. And now several municipalities in the United States announce another progressive step. They propose to equip the patrolmen-in-ordinary of the outlying districts with automobiles. They say that a comparatively few officers may thus take the place of many and with no diminution in efficiency.

Traffic officers undoubtedly will continue to speed through the highways on motorcycles, but the men who cover "regular beats" are likely to proceed more casually and to direct their attention to what is going on alongside the streets, perhaps occasionally alighting to straighten up an errant milk bottle on a front stoop or to coax a stray dog to postpone its serenade to the moon. Their opportunities for service need be nowise diminished by the fact that they no longer are afoot.

A Little Music Now and Then

MUSICIANS occasionally like a little music, the meetings of the Beethoven Association in New York bear witness. Men and women whose careers are devoted to entertaining the public with presentation of sonatas, quartets and symphonies, enjoy gathering together once a month in the season, and displaying their gifts before one another, as reference to the calendar of an auditorium known as the Town Hall will prove. Violinists, pianists and other types of performer, no matter how full their schedules, can pleasantly bear going on the platform for a little extra exercise of their craft, Monday nights being especially favorable to the enterprise, according to evidence of concert records.

In historic truth, the Beethoven Association has a certain protective purpose in the rallies which it holds with such regularity at the base of North American concert operations. Formed when the period of peace and reconstruction began, it was obviously intended to restore the faith of musicians in the classic repertory and to set them going prosperously again on the circuit of the United States and Canada with the old German masterworks which they were brought up to interpret. But if it was designed to sustain the artistic morale of its members, and to support the seemingly endangered cause of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, it also was devoted from the outset to high and unselfish concerns. One of the first things it undertook in the year of founding was to guarantee the publication of the English version of Thayer's "Beethoven," much rejected by editors, in spite of the long and efficient labors of Henry E. Krehbiel. One of the latest is the gift to the Library of Congress in Washington of \$1000 wherewith, according to the Librarian's report for 1927, the autograph score of Schumann's "Spring" symphony was purchased.

In strictness, the Beethoven Association evenings are hardly affairs of the musical family, being carried on for business as well as for pleasure's sake. They are directed by a manager, who uses the machinery of the box office and the subscription list; and inasmuch as they offer the attraction of distinguished executives, and always a fresh group, they are well attended. The programs are a bargain, if there can be anything of that sort in music; though they are not altogether regular goods on sale, either, since the ensembles must sometimes be hastily arranged.

But that is just the idea. Unexpectedly at the March reunion, there returned to hearing the long since discontinued Trio de Lutèce—flutist, harpist and violinist; Barrère, Salzedo, Kéfer. Musicians, clearly, favor improvisation. They are fond, and audiences here and there with them, of music in the making.

Random Ramblings

For every 2.1 ounces of coal they burned, American locomotives of class 1 railroads last year hauled a ton of freight and equipment one mile. Many a furnace-stoking home-owner would like to know how to make coal go that far.

What with discussions of presidential timber, logging, mending fences, taking the stump and considering planks for platforms, both parties far to go to get out of the woods and into the field of active campaigning.

Now that the new farm relief bill has been reported it will be interesting to note what effect it will have on the presidential campaign or what effect the campaign will have on the bill.

It has been reported that Bobby Jones has gone in for law. It has also been reported that he has gone in for finance. But no doubt he will do his best when he goes out again for golf.

Welded joints will quickly make themselves solid with people who have long been tired of the noise of the steelworker's riveting hammer.

A phrase for which aviation has made possible an exactly literal meaning is a "flying visit."

Although free speech is granted to all, no one should be too free in what he says.

Often a "crime wave" is only the backwash of a galaxy of black type.

A dry campaign ought to discourage mud-slinging.

Pied Piper Revised

PLACE—A little railway junction between Westmoreland and the Yorkshire moors.

TIME—Ten o'clock on a cold, frosty morning.

OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES—No fire in waiting room, next train 12:15; inviting road between hills.

RESULT—Exploration and an adventure.

I SET off briskly, bag in hand. But perhaps I had better tell you something about that bag. It was made of canvas and looked perfectly inoffensive, and no one would have guessed that it was going to be the cause of all my troubles.

It was a large bag, and very full, with extra wraps, one or two books, and provisions for the possibly hungry child who had come to meet. I was very proud of that bag, and had my initials artistically inscribed on the outside. How could anyone with any intelligence have mistaken it for a sack?

As I left the village I noticed that on one side of the road for some distance ahead the ground rose in a grassy slope, on which were scattered innumerable henhouses. There was, however, no sign of human habitation, and I remarked the trustfulness of the owner, whoever he might be, for although some of the houses were very near the road, yet there was no fence or barricade of any kind between them and the road. But the poultry farm did not greatly interest me—at the moment—and I walked along, all my attention on the view before me.

But before long I had a feeling of being followed, and on turning round I found a hen resolutely coming after me along the middle of the road; and even while I looked it was joined by four other hens.

It was too absurd; they could not be following me. I won't take any notice of them, I thought, and they will go back. But no, soon the five had grown to twenty or thirty, and from all directions hens came scurrying down the hillside to join the throng.

Grave old plodders, gay young friskers, Fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins, . . . Families by tens and dozens.

When I passed the bounds of the poultry farm, I had at least 150 hens in my train. How was I to get rid of them? If I stopped, they stopped, but showed no sign of going back.

Why should they follow me? I was no Pied Piper, with charmed tunes to draw.

All creatures living beneath the sun That creep' or swim or fly or run, After me so as you never saw!

Surely it was not their custom to have a walk in this manner with every pedestrian on that road. Then it was I realized that my bag, innocent as it seemed, must be the attraction. But how was I to explain to a hen—or rather to 150 hens—that what I was carrying was not their next meal?

Still I walked on, still they followed. So far we had met nothing, but I knew it was likely to be quite a busy road. Moreover it was not a very wide road, and I pictured the scene, should a car come and have to stand patiently by, while I marshaled my charges past. A motorist might expect to meet such things as a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep, but would hardly be looking for a regiment of hens.

With such apprehensive anticipations, my walk was not proving so enjoyable as I had expected. There seemed no object in going on—no River Weser could I spy to relieve me of my following—if there were any river near we must be walking parallel to it, certainly not into it. I would turn back, and see what happened.

I stopped and faced them. The hens stopped, too, and lined up on one side of the road, standing at attention. Not a hen moved as I marched along their ranks, and I might have been a general reviewing his troops. Only when I reached the other end of the line did they turn and follow me again.

Now, thought I, all is well—if only they will go home again. But suppose they should not, suppose they refuse to leave me when we reach the abode, suppose they insist on following me to the station—the very train! How would one take 150 hens, uncoupled, on a railway journey? Would they be considered traveling companions or personal luggage? Would they have to travel in the luggage van, and should I have to lead them into it with the magnetic bag?

My return walk thus was troubled—but needlessly! When the henhouses came in sight, a few hens began to leave the ranks and make for the side of the road. I walked on with studied indifference. Others followed, then there was a general stampede, and although a dozen or so remained, evidently hoping that I would bestow some largesse upon them, eventually they, too, felt the call of home, and I was left to enter the station and meet the incoming train, unaccompanied and much relieved.

E. S. Y.

Notes From Tokyo

TOKYO · TWO hundred college students from all sections of the United States will visit Japan and other countries of the Far East this coming summer. Josef W. Hall, professor of Oriental subjects in the University of Washington, and writer on Far Eastern topics under the pen name of Upton Close, will be in charge of the group. A twelve weeks' cruise is planned, beginning in early July. University and college students in Tokyo are making plans for the entertainment of the American visitors during their stay here.

The Emperor of Japan is daily eating upland rice grown by his own hands in the palace grounds as a means of encouraging Japanese farmers to undertake the cultivation of dry rice farming to a greater extent. Most of the soil of Japan adaptable for paddy fields is already under cultivation, but it is not sufficient to grow the rice consumed by the Nation. Last fall the Emperor experimented with rice grown by the dry method, and finds it palatable that he is eating it exclusively at present.

The National Emigrant Lodging House is to be opened at Kobe shortly for the benefit of Japanese emigrants going to Brazil and other South American countries. All such emigrants will be required to spend ten days there, during which time they will be given instruction regarding the land to which they are going.

The three Japanese winners in the Lincoln essay contest are being feted and honored by their fellow students in Japan and by the American community here. Miss Yuka Chiba, a student in Women's Christian College of Tokyo, won first place. Second and third places were taken by boys, one from Osaka and the other from Tokyo. This is the second year that Japanese students have taken part in this contest. Abraham Lincoln's name is a household word in Japan, stories concerning him being included in virtually all textbooks. He is regarded in Japan as the greatest man the United States has produced.

Tourists on one of the round-the-world ships in port at Yokohama spent nearly \$25,000 for curios at one bazaar. Reports of the amounts spent elsewhere are not available, but it is roughly estimated that a ship of this sort spends \$10,000 to \$15,000 a day in Japan, inclusive of hotel bills and other items besides curios.

Marquess Tsunenobu Okuma, son of the great Marquess Okuma, has been elected president of the Hochi Shimbun, one of the largest newspapers in Tokyo. The Premier of Japan and other high officials attended the banquet at

Mont Saint Michel

AT LAST the little train, which had puffed from Pontorson over the bright green fields and beside the gray banks of the river, stopped. We got out and found ourselves, as it seemed, stranded in space; all around us, as far as the eye could see, stretched a flatness of sand, except where, immediately in front, Mont Saint Michel raised its fantastic height above us.

The cause